

S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

L I F E

O F

DAVID HUME, Esq.

(Price One Shilling and Sixpence.)



S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
L I F E
OF
DAVID HUME, Esq. *R*
CONTAINING
GENUINE ANECDOTES,
AND A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT
OF HIS
DEATH AND FUNERAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A CERTIFIED COPY OF HIS
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Illum aget penna metuente solvi
Fama superstes. Hor.

A N E W E D I T I O N.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
L I F E
O F
DAVID HUME, Esq.

THERE can be no stronger
proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Hume was held, and of his being consider-

B ed

ed as an extraordinary character, than the eager, yet, perhaps, idle curiosity, which the public entertained to learn the most minute circumstances respecting his exit.

As sincere admirers of Mr. Hume, in the Historian, the Philosopher, and the Man ; we felt much regret in hearing announced to the public, “ The “ Life of David Hume Esq; “ written by Himself.” It is
an

an undertaking which we hesitate not to pronounce impossible to be executed with propriety: egotism is disgusting; vanity intolerable; and a just estimation of one's self, the most difficult thing in life.

Upon reading this performance, however, which has been dished out into a pamphlet, we find that it only incurs a general charge of insipidity, perhaps in some articles of injustice. Mr. Hume's natural tem-

per disposed him to feel, with exquisite sensibility, every thing which affected his literary fame; and, notwithstanding his boasted equanimity, philosophy did not shield him from the excessive chagrin which he felt from those arrows, which Envy and Prejudice darted at his reputation. Anxiety about his difference with the whimsical Rousseau extracted from him a personal, but complete justification. The illiberal criticisms which

which Mr. Gray * threw out
against him, in his Epistolary
Cor-

* Perhaps the mercenary Mason is more deserving of this censure than Mr. Gray. In order to swell his volume, and to fill his pockets, the former has published a loose and desultory Correspondence, which the latter never dreamt would see the light, and would have reprobated could he ever have conceived the idea of his worst papers being put to this ungenerous and ungrateful use.—Nevertheless, in return to a benefactor, who conferred essential favours upon him, Mr. Mason has, as far as he was able, sacrificed his patron's reputation at the sordid altar of Plutus. The posthumous Poetical Pieces of Mr. Gray, though infinitely valuable, are few in number, and were not likely to answer

Correspondence, gave him much concern. He saw, with mortification

the interested purposes of the hungry Editor by much emolument. This gentleman, therefore, resolving to establish a literary property or estate, by the name and writings of another, which he honestly acquaints us he was unable to perform by his own, has given to the world, with little labour, a large but meagre Quarto, containing some puerile letters, superior, however, to the Editor's notes, with which they are garnished. And by entitling these "The Poems of Mr. Gray," led the public to buy up a large impression before the deception was discovered. Thus has the ingenuous Mason bartered the high poetical and literary reputation
- of

OF DAVID HUME, ESQ. II

tification, the laurel wreath which Oxford weaved to cover the bald reputation of Beattie, *his antagonist, not his rival.*

And such was the antipathy that subsisted between him and Mr. Tytler, the author of the Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots ; that not satisfied with a most acrimonious note *, which

he
of a worthy man who confided in him, for
money.

Quid non mortalia pectora coges,
Auri sacra fames ?

* This note deserves a place, as it will show that even Mr. Hume himself could

has published in the last edition of his History; he would not

occasionally be guilty of, *“the illiberal arrogance, petulance and scurrility which distinguish the Warburtonian School.”*

“ But there is a person, that has written an ‘ Enquiry historical and critical into the evidence against Mary Queen of Scots;’ and has attempted to refute the foregoing narrative. He quotes a single passage of the narrative in which Mary is said simply to refuse answering; and then a single passage from Goodall, in which she boasts simply that she will answer; and he very civilly and almost directly calls the author a liar, on account of this pretended contradiction. That whole Enquiry, from beginning to end, is composed of such *scandalous*

“ *arti-*

not even fit in company with him, and the appearance of the one effected the instantaneous withdrawing of the other.

“ *artifices*. And from this instance, the
 “ reader may judge of the *candour, fair*
 “ *dealing, veracity, and good manners*
 “ of the Enquirer. There are, indeed,
 “ three events in our history, which may
 “ be regarded as touchstones of partymen.
 “ An English Whig, who asserts the reality
 “ of the popish Plot, an Irish Catholic,
 “ who denies the massacre in 1641, and
 “ a Scotch Jacobite, who maintains the
 “ innocence of Queen Mary, must be
 “ considered as men beyond the reach of
 “ argument or reason, and must be left
 “ to their prejudices.”

Mr. Hume, in the History of his Life, has not informed us of his having stood candidate for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Edinburgh; of the opposition which the Scots clergy excited to his pretensions; nor of the enquiry which was moved for in the venerable assembly of the Church of Scotland, respecting the principles inculcated in his Writings; and of the censures proposed

posed to be inflicted on him as the author of Heretical Doctrines.

He has observed in the nineteenth page of his Life, that his History of Great Britain met at first with an indifferent reception. But with respect to this, Mr. Hume himself was mistaken. The first edition of the History of Great Britain, for the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, was printed at Edinburgh, A. D.

1754,

1754, for *Hamilton, Balfour and Neil*. Hamilton, upon his expectations from this book, took a shop, and settled in London. He applied to the London booksellers to take copies of the History from him, but none of them would deal with an *interloper*. Hamilton, sadly distressed, has recourse to *his friend*, Mr. Millar; Millar *obliges him* by taking fifty copies: but when gentlemen, in his well-frequented shop, asked for the book, “Pho (says Millar
gener-

generously) “ it is incomplete,
“ another volume is coming
“ out soon. You are welcome
“ to the use of this in the mean
“ time.” Thus did Millar circulate the fifty copies among some hundred readers, without selling one, And by this ingenious device attained his favourite purpose, of getting Hamilton to sell him his right in the copy for a trifle, as being an insignificant performance.

Mr. Hume,

Mr. Hume, and the late Reverend Dr. Jardine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, lived in habits of much intimacy. Religion, *natural* and *revealed*, was frequently the subject of their conversation. It happened one night, after they had entertained themselves with theological controversy, that Mr. Hume's politeness, when bidding adieu, would not permit Dr. Jardine (whose œconomy was not incumbered with many domestics) to light him
down

down stairs. Mr. Hume stumbled in the dark, and the Doctor hearing it, ran to his assistance with a candle, and when he had recovered his guest said to him “ David, I have often
 “ told you not to rely too
 “ much upon yourself, and
 “ that *natural light* is not *sufficient*.” This pleasantry Mr. Hume never relished.

As a proof of the steadiness of Mr. Hume’s sceptical tenets it may be observed, that when he

published the first volume of his History of Great Britain, he was advised, that the opinions he had delivered concerning matters of religion, would hurt the sale of his work ; and that some apology would be proper. He accordingly in his second volume, p. 449, when speaking of the religious parties, subjoins the following note, which when his fame was established beyond the reach of party, he cancelled as unworthy of admission.

“ This

“ This sophism, of arguing
 “ from the abuse of any thing
 “ against the use of it, is one
 “ of the grossest, and at the
 “ same time, the most com-
 “ mon, to which men are sub-
 “ ject. The history of all ages,
 “ and none more than that of
 “ the period, which is our sub-
 “ ject, offers us examples of
 “ the abuse of religion; and
 “ we have not been sparing, in
 “ this volume more than in the
 “ former, to remark them: But
 “ whoever would thence draw

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“ an

“ an inference to the disadvan-
“ tage of religion in general,
“ would argue very rashly and
“ erroneously. The proper of-
“ fice of religion is to reform
“ mens lives, to purify their
“ hearts, to inforce all moral
“ duties, and to secure obedi-
“ ence to the laws and civil
“ magistrate. While it pursues
“ these salutary purposes, its
“ operations, tho’ infinitely va-
“ luable, are secret and silent,
“ and seldom come under the
“ cognizance of history. That
“ adul-

“ adulterate species of it alone,
“ which inflames faction, ani-
“ mates sedition, and prompts
“ rebellion, distinguishes itself
“ on the open theatre of the
“ world, and is the great source
“ of revolutions and public
“ convulsions. The historian,
“ therefore, has scarce occasion
“ to mention any other kind of
“ religion ; and he may retain
“ the highest regard for true
“ piety, even while he exposes
“ all the abuses of the false.
“ He may even think, that he

“ cannot better show his at-
 “ tachment to the former than
 “ by detecting the latter, and
 “ laying open its absurdities
 “ and pernicious tendency.

“ It is no proof of irreligion
 “ in an historian, that he re-
 “ marks some fault or imper-
 “ fection in each sect of reli-
 “ gion, which he has occasion
 “ to mention. Every institu-
 “ tion, however divine, which
 “ is adopted by men, must par-
 “ take of the weakness and in-
 “ fir-

“ firmities of our nature; and
“ will be apt, unless carefully
“ guarded, to degenerate into
“ one extreme or the other.
“ What species of devotion so
“ pure, noble, and worthy
“ the Supreme Being, as that
“ which is most spiritual, sim-
“ ple, unadorned, and which
“ partakes nothing either of
“ the senses or imagination?
“ Yet is it found by experience,
“ that this mode of worship
“ does very naturally, among
“ the vulgar, mount up into

“ extravagance and fanaticism.
“ Even many of the first re-
“ formers are exposed to this
“ reproach ; and their zeal,
“ though in the event, it prov-
“ ed extremely useful, partook
“ strongly of the enthusiastic
“ genius : Two of the judges
“ in the reign of Charles the
“ Second, scrupled not to ad-
“ vance this opinion even from
“ the bench. Some mixture of
“ ceremony, pomp, and orna-
“ ment may seem to correct
“ the abuse ; yet will it be
“ found

“ found very difficult to pre-
 “ vent such a form of religion
 “ from sinking sometimes into
 “ superstition. The church of
 “ England itself, which is per-
 “ haps the best medium among
 “ these extremes, will be al-
 “ lowed, at least during the age
 “ of archbishop Laud, to have
 “ been somewhat infected with
 “ a superstition, resembling the
 “ Popish ; and to have payed a
 “ higher regard to some posi-
 “ tive institutions, than the
 “ nature of the things, strictly

“ speaking, would permit. It
“ is the business of an historian
“ to remark these abuses of all
“ kinds ; but it belongs also to
“ a prudent reader to confine
“ the representations, which he
“ meets with, to that age alone
“ of which the author treats.
“ What absurdity, for instance,
“ to suppose, that the Presby-
“ terians, Independants, Ana-
“ baptists, and other sectaries
“ of the present age partake of
“ all the extravagancies, which
“ we remark in those, who bore
“ these

“ these appellations in the last
“ century ? The inference in-
“ deed seems juster ; where sects
“ have been noted for fanati-
“ cism during one period, to
“ conclude, that they will be
“ very moderate and reasonable
“ in the subsequent. For as it
“ is the nature of fanaticism to
“ abolish all slavish submission
“ to priestly power, it follows,
“ that as soon as the first fer-
“ ment is abated, men are na-
“ turally in such sects left to
“ the free use of their reason,
“ and

“ and shake off the fetters of
“ custom and authority.”

To say barely, that Mr Hume in his moral character was unexceptionable, would be doing him injustice; he was truly amiable, gentle, hospitable, humane. His temper was cast in the happiest mold, if we may not except to his anxious and extreme sensibility, in every thing which affected his literary reputation. It is told, that an elderly woman in the suburbs of Edinburgh,

burgh, whose excess of zeal was proportionable to her want of sense and discretion, called on Mr. Hume; declaimed violently against his sceptical principles, as she had learned them by report; represented, that he was nodding on the brink of everlasting destruction; and delivered an earnest prayer, that that it would please divine grace to give him to *see* the error of his ways. Mr. Hume listened to her with attention and good humour, thanked the la-

dy for her concern about his future welfare, and expressed a desire to know what was her line in life. She informed him, that she was a married woman, and that her husband was a tallow-chandler in the neighbourhood; upon which Mr. Hume replied, “ Good woman, since you have “ expressed so earnest a desire “ that I should be inspired with “ *inward light*, I beg you will “ supply me with *outward light* “ also.” The matron retired, not a little satisfied with the
com-

commission which he gave her, and her husband thenceforwards supplied Mr. Hume's family with candles.

Notwithstanding the ideas which zealots may have formed of Mr. Hume's principles, as latitudanarian, as atheistical, as damnable : his brother's notions of them were very different. For, speaking of the Historian one day, he expressed himself in this manner, " My brother Davie is
" a good

“ a good enough sort of a man,
“ *but rather narrow minded.*”

As to Mr. Hume's abilities as a Philosopher, and an Historian, his Works are the basis on which posterity will rear his everlasting fame.

A few months before his death, Mr. Hume was persuaded by his friends to try the effects of a long journey, and the Bath waters: but finding his malady to increase, he resigned all hopes of life. He
main-

maintained, however, his usual chearfulness; and being resolved to make the most of the short remainder of his lease, he wrote to his friends in Edinburgh, informing them of his resolution to be in that city by a certain day, which he named; and separately requested their company to dinner on the day following. Accordingly, Lord Elibank, Professor Ferguson, Mr. Home the Dramatic Poet, Dr. Smith, Dr. Blair, Dr. Black, and others of his literary

rary friends, obeyed the summons, and took a sort of farewell dinner with their dying friend. His *flowery* rival in historic fame was also invited. But, alas ! the Lord Advocate of Scotland invites this *Reverend Doctor* on that very day to a turtle feast. What was to be done ? both invitations could not be embraced ;—the contest was short : For as it would seem, this Historian's taste is almost as elegant in eating, as in writing, he judiciously preferred

ferred the *turtle* of my Lord Advocate to the *mutton* of David Hume.

Never did death make more regular and visible approaches than to Mr. Hume. He met these with a chearfulness and resignation, which could only be the result of a vigorous understanding, and a well-spent life. He still went abroad, called upon his friends, but as the fatigue of a chaise was now become intolerable, he went in

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a se-

a sedan chair, and his ghastly looks bore the most striking appearances of speedy death. His situation was the more uncomfortable, that in his weak emaciated state, the physicians prescribed to him instead of a down bed, to lie on a rugged pallet *.

* His disease was a diarrhoea; the physicians were divided about the seat of the malady. There is a reason however to conjecture, that his disorder originated from a course of eating rather fully, without drinking in proportion.

He had already settled his affairs, and his facetiousness still suggested to him to make some verbal legacies, which would not have been so suitable to the gravity of a solemn deed. His friend Mr. Home the Poet, affected a delicacy which abhorred even the taste of Port wine; this whimsical nicety had often been the subject of Mr. Hume's raillery, and he left verbally to his friend the poet, *one bottle* of Port, and ten dozen of Claret, but on this condition, that the

poet should drink the Port at two sittings, before he tasted the Claret.

Such was the estimation in which Mr. Hume was held, from his amiable qualities as a citizen, as well as from his literary fame, that for some weeks before his death, his situation became the universal topick of conversation and enquiry; each individual expressing an anxious solicitude about his health, as
if

if he had been his intimate and particular friend.

On the twenty-fifth of August, Mr. Hume's character was put beyond the reach of being sullied by human frailty *. As soon as he conceived himself to be in a dying way, he purchased a spot for the depositing of his

* Mr. Hume, after his circumstances became affluent, lived very hospitably and genteely. Yet he left to his relations upwards of 10,000*l.* of his own acquiring. He had a pension from the government of 500*l.* per annum.

ashes; the south-west corner of the Calton burying ground at Edinburgh, *a rock wherein never man had been laid.* And from the particular charge he gave about his corpse, it would seem he was not altogether devoid of apprehensions of its being treated with insult.

The anxious attention with which the public viewed every circumstance respecting Mr. Hume's illness was not terminated even by his death. From the
busy

busy curiosity of the mob, one would have presumed them to entertain notions that the ashes of Mr. Hume were to have been the cause or the object of miraculous exertion. As the physicians of London and Edinburgh were divided about the seat of his disorder, those of the city where he died, proposed that his body should be opened : but this, his brother who was also his executor, agreeably to the orders of the deceased, would not permit.

It is hardly to be credited, that the grave-diggers, digging with pick-axes Mr. Hume's grave, should have attracted the gaping curiosity of the multitude. That, notwithstanding a heavy rain, which fell during the interment, multitudes of all ranks gazed at the funeral procession *, as if they

* When the mob were assembled round Mr. Hume's door to see the corpse taken out to interment, the following short dialogue passed between two of the refuse of the rabble: " Ah, (says one) he was an Atheist." " No matter, (says another) he was an *honest man*."

had

had expected the hearse to have been consumed in livid flames, or encircled with a ray of glory; that people in a sphere much above the rabble would have sent to the sexton for the keys of the burying-ground, and paid him to have access to visit the grave. And that on a Sunday evening (the gates of the burying-ground being opened for another funeral) the company, from a public walk in the neighbourhood, flocked in such crouds to Mr. Hume's
grave,

grave, that his brother actually became apprehensive upon the unusual concourse, and ordered the grave to be railed in with all expedition.

After his interment, two trusty persons, watched the grave for about eight nights. The watch was set by eight at night ; at which time a pistol was fired, and so continued to be every hour till day-light. Candles in a lanthorn were placed upon the grave, where they burned all night ;

night; and the grease which dropped in renewing or snuffing the candles was to be seen upon the grave afterwards.

We cannot conclude this Supplement to the Life of Mr. Hume more properly than by applying to him and to his Works, those nervous lines, which Ovid has applied to himself.

“ Quod nec Jovis ira, nec
ignis,

“ Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere
vetus.

“ Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus

“ Jus

48 SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIFE, &c.

“ Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat
ævi :

“ Parte tamen meliore mei super alta pe-
rennis

“ Astra ferar : NOMENQUE ERIT INDE-
LEBILE NOSTRUM.

“ Quaque patet domitis; Romana po-
tentia terris ;

“ Ore lega populi : PERQUE OMNIA SE-
CULA FAMA

“ (SI QUID HABENT VERI Vatum
PRÆSAGIA) VIVAM.”

OVID.

CER-

CERTIFIED COPY

OF THE

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF

DAVID HUME, Esq.

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“
“
“
“
“
“
“
“
“

C O P Y.

I DAVID HUME, second
lawful son of Joseph Home,
of Ninewells, Advocate, for
the love and affection I bear
to John Home, of Nine-
wells, my brother, and for
other causes, Do, by these
presents, under the reserva-
tions and burthens after
mentioned, Give and Dis-
pone to the said John Home,
or, if he die before me, to
Da-

52 COPY OF THE WILL

“ David Home, his second
“ son, his heirs and assignies
“ whatsomever, all lands, he-
“ ritages, debts and fums of
“ money, as well heritable as
“ moveable, which shall belong
“ to me at the time of my de-
“ cease, as also my whole
“ effects in general, real and
“ personal, with and under the
“ burthen of the following le-
“ gacies, *viz.* To my sister, Ka-
“ therine Home, the sum of
“ Twelve hundred pounds ster-
“ ling, payable the first term
“ of Whitsunday, or Martin-
“ mas, after my decease, to-
“ gether

“ gether with all my English
“ books, and the live-rent of
“ my house in St. James’s
“ Court, or in case that house
“ be sold at the time of my de-
“ cease, Twenty pounds a year
“ during the whole course of
“ her life: To my friend,
“ Adam Ferguson, Professor
“ of Moral Philosophy in the
“ College of Edinburgh, Two
“ hundred pounds sterling:
“ To my friend, M. Dalem-
“ bert, Member of the French
“ Academy, and of the Aca-
“ demy of Sciences in Paris,
“ Two hundred pounds: To
“ my friend, Dr. Adam Smith,
E “ late

“ late Professor of Moral Phi-
“ losophy in Glasgow, I leave
“ all my manuscripts without
“ exception, desiring him to
“ publish *my Dialogues on Na-*
“ *tural Religion*, which are
“ comprehended in this pre-
“ sent bequest, but to publish
“ no other papers which he
“ suspects not to have been
“ written within these five
“ years, but to destroy them
“ all at his leisure : And I even
“ leave him full power over all
“ my papers, except the Dia-
“ logues above mentioned :
“ And though I can trust to
“ that intimate and sincere
“ friend-

“ friendship, which has ever
 “ subsisted between us, for his
 “ faithful execution of this
 “ part of my Will, yet, as a
 “ small recompence of his
 “ pains in correcting and pub-
 “ lishing this work, I leave
 “ him Two hundred pounds,
 “ to be paid immediately after
 “ the publication of it : I also
 “ leave to Mrs. Anne and
 “ Mrs. Janet Hepburn, daugh-
 “ ters of Mr. James Hepburn,
 “ of Keith, One hundred
 “ pounds a piece : To my
 “ cousin, David Campbell, son
 “ of Mr. Campbell, Minister
 “ of Lillysleaf, One hundred
 E 2 “ pounds :

56 COPY OF THE WILL

“ pounds: To the Infirmary
 “ of Edinburgh, Fifty pounds:
 “ To all the servants who shall
 “ be in my family at the time
 “ of my decease, one year's
 “ wages; and to my house-
 “ keeper, Margaret Irvine, three
 “ years wages: And I also
 “ ordain, that my brother, or
 “ nephew, or executor, who-
 “ ever he be, shall not pay up
 “ to the said Margaret Irvine,
 “ without her own consent,
 “ any sum of money which I
 “ shall owe her at the time of
 “ my decease, whether by bill,
 “ bond, or for wages, but
 “ shall retain it in his hand,
 “ and

“ and pay her the legal interest
“ upon it, till she demand the
“ principal: And in case my
“ brother above mentioned
“ shall survive me, I leave to
“ his son, David, the sum of
“ a Thousand pounds to assist
“ him in his education: But
“ in case that by my brother’s
“ death before me, the succeſ-
“ ſion of my eſtate and effects
“ ſhall devolve to the aforeſaid
“ David, I hereby burthen
“ him, over and above the
“ payment of the aforeſaid
“ legacies, with the payment
“ of the ſums following: To
“ his brothers, Joſeph and
“ John,

“ John, a Thousand pounds
“ a piece: To his sisters, Ca-
“ therine and Agnes, Five
“ hundred pounds a piece:
“ All which sums, as well as
“ every sum contained in the
“ present disposition (except
“ that to Dr. Smith) to be
“ payable the first term of
“ Whitsunday, and Martin-
“ mas, after my decease; and
“ all of them without excep-
“ tion, in sterling money.
“ And I do hereby nominate
“ and appoint the said John
“ Home, my brother, and
“ failing of him by decease,
“ the said David Home, to be
“ my

“ my sole executor and uni-
“ versal legatee, with and un-
“ der the burthens above men-
“ tion ; Reserving always full
“ power and liberty to me at
“ any time in my life, even in
“ death-bed, to alter and in-
“ novate these presents, in
“ whole or in part, and to
“ burthen the same with such
“ other legacies as I shall think
“ fit. And I do hereby de-
“ clare these presents to be a
“ good, valid, and sufficient
“ evident, albeit found in my
“ custody, or in the custody of
“ any other person, at the time
“ of my death : CONSENTING
“ to

60 COPY OF THE WILL

“ to the registration hereof in the
“ books of council and session,
“ or other judges books com-
“ petent therein to remain for
“ preservation, and thereto I
“ constitute Mr. David Rae,
“ Advocate, my procurator.

“ In witness whereof these
“ presents, consisting of this
“ and the preceding page, are
“ written and subscribed by
“ me on this Fourth of Janu-
“ ary, One thousand seven
“ hundred and seventy-six, at
“ Edinburgh, before these wit-
“ nesses, the Right Honour-
“ able the Earl of Home, and

“ Mr. John M‘Gowan, clerk
“ to the signet.

“ (Signed) DAVID HUME.

“ HOME, witness;

“ JO. M‘GOWAN, witness.

“ Day and date as above.

“ I also Ordain, That if I shall
“ die any where in Scotland,
“ I shall be buried in a pri-
“ vate manner in the Calton
“ church-yard, the south side
“ of it, and a monument be
“ built over my body, at an
“ expence not exceeding a
“ hundred pounds, with an

F

“ in-

62 COPY OF THE WILL

“ inscription containing only
“ my name, with the year of
“ my birth and death, leaving
“ it to posterity to add the rest.

“ (Signed) DAVID HUME.

“ At Edinburgh,

“ 15th April, 1776.

“ I also leave, for rebuilding
“ the bridge of Chirnside, the
“ sum of a hundred pounds; but
“ on condition that the mana-
“ gers of the bridge shall take
“ none of the stones for building
“ the bridge from the quarry of
“ Ninewells, except from that
“ part of the quarry which has

“ been already opened. I leave
“ to my nephew, Joseph, the
“ sum of Fifty pounds to ena-
“ ble him to make a good
“ sufficient drain and sewer
“ round the house of Nine-
“ wells, but on condition that
“ if that drain and sewer be
“ not made, from whatever
“ cause, within a year after
“ my death, the said Fifty
“ pounds shall be paid to the
“ poor of the parish of Chirn-
“ side: To my sister, instead
“ of all my English books, I
“ leave her a hundred volumes
“ at her choice: To David
“ Waite,

64 COPY OF THE WILL, &c.

“ Waite, fervant to my bro-
“ ther, I leave the fum of Ten
“ pounds, payable the firft
“ term after my death.
“ (Signed) DAVID HUME.

In this place of the original
Will there are feveral lines de-
leted, after which follow thefe
words : “ This laft claufe was
“ erafed, and obliterated by
“ myfelf.

“ (Signed) DAVID HUME.”



